

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1851.

AMERICAN AWARDS AT THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

We have the pleasure to-day of communicating to our readers and the public a list of the "Awards made by the Royal Commissioners to the American Contributors to the Industrial Exhibition at London." This interesting report was received from the agent, Mr. RIDDLE, by the steamer which arrived at New York on Sunday, and, through the politeness of Mr. KENNEDY, Secretary of the Central Committee, we are enabled thus promptly to make it public.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13, 1851.

SIR: I beg leave to hand you my report from the Great Exhibition. The commission with which I was honored by the Executive Committee of the Central Authority of the United States bears date of January, 1851. I arrived in London, in pursuance of the instructions you had given me, on the 27th of March. The contributions shipped from our country in the St. Lawrence had been deposited in the building a few days before, and other contributions, freighted by private vessels, were daily arriving. No preparation of the display allotted to our countrymen had been made beyond that of mere shelter for themselves and their goods. In common with other foreign nations, it was expected that all expenses necessary for properly arranging and displaying our contributions to the Exhibition, and for securing care and safety to them while it should continue, were to be borne by ourselves. Neither counters, tables, fixtures, nor platforms; neither coverings, standards, railings, nor decorations, had been provided. Our goods were in the building under the seal of the customs; our contributors were many of them present, anxious for some step to be taken which would secure to them the purpose for which they had crossed the ocean; our neighbors, the French, Russians, and inhabitants of the different countries of the Zollverein, were busily engaged in forwarding the work within their respective divisions; and the Executive Committee of the Royal Commission were urging speed upon all foreigners, in order that every thing should be in readiness on the day of opening, the 1st of May. Under these circumstances, after receiving the advice of the American Minister, and with the full approbation of the contributors, expressed in a formal resolution at a public meeting, I negotiated a loan from GEORGE FRASER, Esq., an American merchant residing in London, for fifteen thousand dollars. The whole expenses to which the Commission from the United States has been subjected I herewith submit.

No report of the Great Exhibition can do it full justice. No aggregate of reports, though that aggregate should comprise the reports of every local commissioner to the body which appointed him, of every foreign commissioner to his Government, of every agent in Europe to the society which furnished his credentials, of the jurists to the council of chambers, of these latter to the executive committee, of the executive committee to the royal commissioners, and of these to her Majesty the Queen, together with all the documents submitted to scientific associations, agricultural societies, and literary institutions by the ablest men living, could, altogether, though such a volume would contain an extraordinary amount of useful information, convey any adequate idea of the almost inexhaustible resources of this storehouse of the world's industrial products. Least of all can this report, prepared in the midst of constant claims, the most adverse to scientific investigation, upon my time and thoughts, present to you any true exponent of what the Great Exhibition really was. Indeed, it does not claim to be anything more than a synopsis of such information as could be gathered from certain portions of the Exhibition, in which, it seemed to me, my countrymen would be most interested.

It is to be regretted that the interest in the Great Exhibition did not take an earlier hold of public sentiment in our country. Of what we did send—what, according to the testimony of every visitor from the United States, was no adequate representation of our industrial condition—we stood second to no one of the three and thirty nations assembled there, either in articles of utility, labor-saving inventions, or perfect machinery. What might we not have accomplished had every branch of labor, and every variety of interest over our widespread country, been fully represented? The contributors from every other country, without a solitary exception, came to the Exhibition under Governmental patronage. Every facility for preparation had been given them at home; every stimulus to excellence in their manufactures which profit and public honor and rivalry could give had been applied; every expense for outfit, transit, and the most favorable exhibition of their goods within the palace, had been paid from the public purse; and in many cases the favor of the Government towards the most forward of its exhibitors had amounted to an absolute bonus on the articles transmitted. And yet, in the face of these odds, according to the reports of the Jurors of Awards, to the testimony of English journals for the last six weeks of the Exhibition, and to universal opinion every where expressed, there was no division in the foreign department of the building from which had been taken for the benefit of Great Britain and Continental Europe so much that was novel, ingenious, and practical in its application to the useful arts, as from that in which were displayed the contributions from the United States.

In its reflex influence upon our industrial condition, I regard the Exhibition as being far from useless. Great numbers of our people have not congregated in London during the past season in vain. Unlike what has been the fact heretofore, the majority who visited England were practical men. Our agriculturists were there to compare the farm implements which we use with those in use in Europe; to study the processes by which the waste moors of England have been made a garden; to test the experiments and learn the results of chemical agriculture; and to introduce at home that which had proved itself pre-eminently successful abroad. Our mechanics have not studied in vain the state and products of mechanical skill as they were exhibited in that great warehouse of the world; and while they have had no occasion to be ashamed of the show from their own workshops—save in paucity of specimens—they have learned much to encourage and improve their industry at home. Our manufacturers have compared processes of labor, investigated new introductions in machinery, familiarized themselves with recent inventions, learned much in design and a higher style of patterns, and prepared themselves better for future competition in the market with foreign goods. It would not perhaps be safe to say that, to every practical or scientific man, a month spent at the Great Exhibition was a source of more improvement than a year of foreign travel would have been; but it is safe and quite within the bounds of fact to assert, that, as an agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing people, we have gained more stimulus than will be felt, and more knowledge that will be useful, and more science that will be applied, in our onward industrial progress, from what has been seen the last six months in London than we should have attained otherwise in twice that number of years.

Agreeably to announcement in my last letter, I herewith enclose you the list of American awards.

As I have not received any reply from you up to this date of the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to send for the United States goods, I presume, in case of receiving no instructions to this effect, when the goods are ready for shipment, I must, on my own responsibility, charter a vessel for this purpose; a result which I yet hope will be averted upon me.

In taking my leave of the Executive Committee, I desire to express, through you, my grateful acknowledgments to them for their countenance, encouragement, and support.

I also wish to make honorable mention of my secretary, N. B. DOWNS, Esq. The valuable assistance he has rendered me and the American contributors is eminently worthy of your notice. During my temporary absence in the United States I appointed him acting Commissioner, and I need hardly say I was not mislead, such was the able manner in which he conducted the business of our department; and the untiring zeal he evinced to bring our contributions fairly be-

fore the jurists of awards. To him am I likewise indebted for the principal elements of my report.

I would also desire to express my sincere acknowledgments to each member of the Executive Committee of the Royal Commissioners for the kindness, courtesy, and attention I have received at their hands.

And now, in conclusion, I would say, that if I have discharged my duties acceptably to the committee I represent, to the American contributors and my friends, my highest ambition is obtained, my earnest wish accomplished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD RIDDLE.

N. B. I enclose a list of appropriations made by the several foreign Governments represented at the Great Exhibition.

To the Hon. J. G. C. KENNEDY,

Secretary of the Executive Committee for the Industrial Exhibition at London, 1851.

A list of Awards to United States Contributors at the Great Exhibition of all Nations.

Name of Exhibitor.	Objects Rewarded.
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CLASS I.—Price Medals.

Adirondac Manufacturing Company, New York.	Steel and iron.
Morris, Jones & Company.	Plate iron.
New Jersey Exploring and Mining Company.	Zinc ores, iron (Franklinite) ores, smelting process.
Trenton Iron Company.	Iron of fine quality, ores, &c.

Honorable Mentions.

Adirondac Manufacturing Company, New York.	Cast-iron, &c.
Morris, Jones & Company.	Sheet iron.
Morris, Jones & Company.	Boiler plate iron.
Borden, Geo. L., Jr.	For preparation called meat biscuit.

CLASS II.—Council Medal.

Barnes, W.	Maple sugar.
Bell, T.	Soft wheat from Genesee.
Dean, L.	Maple sugar.
Dill & Mulcahey.	Cavendish tobacco.
Duffield, C.	Ham.
Grant, J. H.	Cavendish tobacco.
Hecker & Brother.	Genesee flour.
Herriot, E. T.	Carolina rice.
Kirtland, B. B.	A collection of maize, thirty-five varieties.

Price Medals.

New York State Agricultural Society.	Collection of wheats.
Raymond & Schuyler.	Flour, (thirty.)
Rhinson, P.	Cavendish tobacco.
Schooley & Hough.	Ham, Cincinnati.

Honorable Mentions.

Bridge, John.	Oil cake.
Dominick, George.	Lard.
Hecker & Brother.	Farina.
Hottelkiss, W.	Wheat.
Lee, James, & Company.	Oil cake.
Mookler & Chiles.	Cavendish tobacco.
Owens, George, & Company.	Cavendish tobacco.
Oyler & Anderson.	Cavendish tobacco.
Thomas, James.	Cavendish tobacco.
Thomas & Company.	Cavendish tobacco.
White, M.	Muscovado sugar.

CLASS III.—Price Medal.

Power & Weightman.	Chemicals.
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Honorable Mentions.

Wetherill & Brother.	Various salts.
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CLASS IV.—Price Medal.

Bond, S.	Cotton.
Cockerill.	Wool.
Colgate, W., & Company.	Starch.
Ewing, J. H.	Wool.
Hampson, W.	Cotton.
Hicks, George.	Tillandsia Usneoides.
Holmes, G. L.	Cotton.
Hottelkiss, H. G. & L. B.	Oil of Peppermint.
Jones, J. R.	Cotton.
Jones, J. V.	Cotton.
Kimber, J. W. & Company.	Wool.
Macleod, W. W.	Cotton.
Maryland, the State of.	Collection of produce.
Merzweiler, J. B.	Cotton.
Perkins & Brown.	Wool.
Pope, J.	Cotton.
Seabrook, W.	Cotton.
Thompson, Rev. Z.	Woods.
Nailor, J.	Cotton.
Owens, George, & Company.	Starch.

Honorable Mentions.

Dix, E. R.	Flax, hemp, and guano.
Dominick, G.	Lard.
Emory, T.	Lard.
Feuchtwanger, E.	Bleached Shellac.
Frank, F.	Lard.
Goddard, L.	Whalebone.
Holbrook & Stanley.	Lard.
Ketteridge, F. O.	Corn-husk fibre.
Pell, R. J.	Wool.
Treadwell, Jacobs & Co.	Cotton.

CLASS V (a).—Price Medals.

Childs, C.	A slide-top buggy or phaeton, enamelled leather of apron of very superior quality. The whole well got up, and neatly finished.
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Honorable Mentions.

Watson, G. W.	A sporting wagon, very neatly finished in all respects.
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CLASS VI.—Council Medal.

Dick, D.	Various engineer's tools and presses.
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Price Medals.

Blodgett and Lerow.	Sewing machine.
Earl, T. K. & Co.	Card clothing.
Hayden, W.	Drawing regulator for cotton.
Lowell Machine Shop.	Self-acting lathe and a power loom.

Honorable Mentions.

Starr, C.	Blank-biting machine.
Woodbury, J. P.	Wool planing, tonguing, and grooving machine.

CLASS VII.—Price Medal.

Iron Bridge Manufacturing, New York.	Model of Ryder's patent Iron Bridge.
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CLASS VIII.—Price Medals.

National Institution of Washington.	Models of ships of war, and large merchant vessels.
St. John, J. R.	Nautical compass, purporting to show the presence of any disturbing forces upon the needle; also to show the amount of the deflection resulting from these causes.

Honorable Mentions.

Colt, Samuel.	Revolver, rifles and pistols.
Palmer, W. R.	Target rifle.
Robbins & Lawrence.	Military rifles.

CLASS IX.—Council Medal.

McCormick, C. H.	Reaping machine.
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Price Medal.

Prouty & Mears.	Plough.
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CLASS X.—Council Medal.

Bond, William, & Son.	For the invention of a new mode of observing astronomical phenomena, &c.
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Price Medals.

Bache, A. D.	Balance.
Brady, M. B.	Daguerotypes.
Burt, W. A.	Solar compass, surveying instruments.
Ericson, J.	Sea level, pyrometer, &c.
Lawrence, M.	Daguerotypes.
St. John, John R.	Detector compass.
Whipple, J. A.	Daguerotype of the moon.

Honorable Mentions.

Mayall, J. E.	Photographs.
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CLASS X (a).—Price Medals.

Chickering, J.	For a square pianoforte, and the jury think highly of his Grand pianoforte.
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Honorable Mentions.

Eisenbrant, C. H.	For a square pianoforte, and the jury think highly of his Grand pianoforte.
Gumunder, G.	For a square pianoforte, and the jury think highly of his Grand pianoforte.

Honorable Mentions.

Meyer, C.	For a square pianoforte, and the jury think highly of his Grand pianoforte.
Nuñez, R. & Clark.	For a square pianoforte, and the jury think highly of his Grand pianoforte.
Gilbert & Co.	For a piano forte, with 24-ton attachment.
Goodyear, C.	For the successful application of a new material (India rubber) for the manufacture of a shoe.
Hewes, G.	For a square pianoforte.
Pison, J.	For a patent square pianoforte.

Money Award.

Wood, J. S.	For the expenses incurred in constructing his piano violin, &c.
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CLASS XI.—Price Medals.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.	An assortment of drillings, tickings, sheetings, and cotton fabric.
Willimantic Duck Manufacturing Company.	Cotton sailcloth.

CLASS XII.—Price Medal.

Gilbert & Stevens, (Mass.).	Flanels exhibited by Johnson, Lowell & Co.
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Honorable Mentions.

Holden, B. T. & D.	Blankets.
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CLASS XV.—Price Medal.

Lawrence, Stone & Co.	Tartans made from native wool.
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CLASS XVI.—Price Medals.

Baker, B.	Light harness of superior work.
Crawford, H. M.	Calf-skins tanned in oak bark.
Hickey & Tull.	Two portmanteaus.
Leary & Phillips.	A case of harness.
Wisdom, Russell & Whitman.	Specimens of curled hair, for furniture.

Honorable Mentions.

Adams, H.	A portable saddle.
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CLASS XVII.—Price Medals.

Henrick, J. K.	Superior ruling of account books.
Howe, S. G.	A system of characters, slightly angular in form, without capitals, for the blind.

Honorable Mentions.

Bradley Band & Co.	Book cloth binding and block gilding.
Gawett, H.	Superior ruling of account books.
McAdams, J. & W.	Bound account books and circular ruling.
Libell & Mott.	Specimens of account books.
Starr, C.	Binding works for the blind, with thickened margins to prevent the embossing from being pressed out.
Walker, E. & Co.	A Bibb's elaborately bound and ornamented, with a recess for a family register inside the cover.

CLASS XIX.—Price Medal.

Albro & Hoyt.	Floor cloths.
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Honorable Mentions.

Lawrence A. and A. & Co.	Carpet.
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CLASS XX.—Price Medals.

Addington, W. H.	Stones for mining purposes.
Haight, Mrs. W.	Shirts.
Jeffers, W. H. (the workmen of)	Ladies' boots and shoes, (honorable mention to Exhibition.)

Honorable Mentions.

Breed, N. A. & Co.	Children's shoes.
Jeffers, W. H.	Collection of boots and shoes, (prize medal to the workman.)
Milward, James & Sons.	Bonnets made of cotton braid.

CLASS XXI.—Price Medals.

Brown & Wells.	Tools.
North Wayne Scythe Co.	Scythes.
Simmons, D. & Co.	Edge-tools.

Honorable Mentions.

Allen, A. B. & Co.	Tools.
Adams & Co.	Price Medals.
Bank lock.	Bank lock.
Armstrong, G. A.	Hot-air furnace.
Chilson, Richardson & Co.	Chandeliers.
Cornelius & Co.	Parasol-top mounting locks, (with special approbation.)
Day & Newell.	Salamander safe.
Herring, S. C.	Bank lock.
Howard, L.	Bank lock.
McGregor & Lee.	Bank lock.

Honorable Mentions.

Pond & Co.	Cooking stoves.
Brooklyn Flint Glass Co.	Flint glass.
W. Ragan.	Mechanical reclining chair.

CLASS XXIV.—Price Medal.

Maryland Soap-stone Co.	Various articles made of soap-stone.
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Honorable Mentions.

Sall & Mear.	Water case of fine brick clay.
Goodyear.	For India rubber.

Price Medals.

J. Fenn.	For comb.
Hayward Rubber Company.	India rubber shoes.
Loring, G.	Water pail.
Moulton, S. C.	India rubber goods.
Pratt, Julius & Co.	Ivory veneer.

CLASS XXIX.—Price Medals.

Bazin, Xavier & Co.	Yeast soap.
Hamel, J.	Table soap.
Louderback, M. J.	Preserved peaches.
Maryland, State of.	Collection of produce.
St. John, J. R.	Soap.
Taylor, H. P. & W. C.	Toilet Soap.

CLASS XXX.—Price Medal.

Powers, Hiram.	Statue of a Greek Slave, in marble.
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FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

It has already been announced by telegraph that WILLIAM CHILDS, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences from Loney, Townsend & Loney, of Baltimore, had been discharged by Judge HOADLEY, of the Superior Court, at Cincinnati, from the custody of officers Zell and Wieg, who held him as a fugitive from justice from the State of Maryland. The following are the points on which Judge H. founded his decision:

1st. That the section of the Constitution which authorizes the surrender of fugitives from justice is a compact between the States, and can only be carried out by State legislation, where any legislation is necessary to give effect to its provision.

2d. The act of Congress of 1793, requiring the Governor of a State in which a fugitive from justice is found to surrender him upon the requisition of the Governor of the State in which the crime is charged to have been committed, is unconstitutional.

3d. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, in which a contrary doctrine is affirmed, is an *obiter dictum*, and not a binding authority upon the State courts.

4th. The facts presented in the case of Childs show that he is not a fugitive from justice within the meaning of the Constitution. The fact that a man is charged with committing a crime in one State and is found in another State does not render him a fugitive from justice. There must be some thing done to show an attempt to avoid a prosecution in the State in which the offence is charged to have been committed.

It will be recollected that Childs was first brought before Judge KAY, of the Commercial Court, and after a full examination and an elaborate argument was held to answer to the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences in Maryland. He was again taken upon a writ of habeas corpus before Judge HOADLEY, with whom Judge WARREN, of the Common Pleas, sat in judgment, and, as we have stated, was discharged. The Cincinnati Times says:

"Judge McLEAY, of the United States Supreme Court, refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus for Childs, it being understood, though not expressed, that he considered the case *res adjudicata*; and, without the presentation first of a precedent and argument, he would decline to act. Judge WARREN, also a young man, agreed only partially with Judge KAY and HOADLEY. Take it altogether, this case is as beautiful an example of the 'glorious uncertainty of the law' as we know of, and proves that law and principles are made principally by the Judges."

ENLISTMENT AND PROSECUTION OF MINORS.

The question whether minors who enlist in the United States Army, and afterwards obtain their discharge on the ground of minority, are liable to prosecution for procuring pay, clothing, and subsistence by false pretences, has at length been raised and acted upon in the United States District Court in New York. Judge JENSON, in his charge to the grand inquest, instructed them that no person could be arraigned in the United States Courts for false pretences, unless the property alleged to be fraudulently obtained was procured in one of the States, or in the District of Columbia, or in the Federal Government. Consequently, three men were set at liberty who had been confined in prison for some time to await the action of the grand jury on indictments drawn against them for this offence.

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENT.—The Boston papers of Saturday contain the names of some two hundred leading citizens of the several counties of Massachusetts affixed to the following call for a State Convention for the purpose of bringing forward and supporting Mr. WEBSTER for the Presidency:

PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION.—The undersigned, believing that the time has arrived when Massachusetts should give a strong concentrated expression of opinion in favor of her distinguished Statesman, and fairly present his name before the people of the Union as the man who, before all others, is best adapted to preserve and strengthen that Union, do hereby invite their fellow-citizens who agree with them in the opinion that DANIEL WEBSTER should be the next President of these United States, to meet in Convention at Faneuil Hall, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November next, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may tend to produce this result. And the friends of this movement, in every city and town of the Commonwealth, are requested to send Delegates to said Convention.

MICHIGAN.—At the State Convention of the Democrats of Michigan, recently held, at which LEWIS CASS was nominated as the candidate of the party for the office of President of the United States, and ROBERT MCCELLAN as its candidate for the office of Governor of the State, the following resolution was adopted, the Union conservative spirit of which is worthy of all praise:

"Resolved, That the recent measures of compromise, embracing a settlement of the distracting questions which have divided and almost interrupted the business of Congress, seriously threatening the integrity of the Union itself, were demanded by a fair consideration of the constitutional rights of the various members of the Confederacy; that the Democracy of Michigan, pondering to no issue, rejecting all alliance with sectional factions, having in view the irreparable claims of each State in the Union, and yielding only to the demands of the Constitution, declare emphatically that the compromise measures stand justified in the eyes of every well-wisher of his country, and should be sustained and executed in all their parts faithfully, fully, and impartially."

VERMONT JUDICIARY.—It is reported by telegraph that ROBERT PIERPONT, JACOB COLLAMER, ASAHEL PECK, and LUKE P. POLAND were elected Judges by the joint Assembly of Vermont on Friday afternoon.

Senator PEARCE, of Maryland, is nominated by the Cumberland (Md.) Unionist for the Vice Presidency. Whatever may be our preferences, we do not hesitate to accord to the Senator named eminent practical abilities as a statesman, and the high honor of having, with consummate skill, interposed in a critical juncture of national legislation, and reconciled differences which seriously concerned the peace of the country.—*North American.*

The seat of the Canadian Government has been removed to Quebec.

REFORMS IN CUBA.

The Spanish Government has, it appears from several decrees published in the Madrid Gazette of the 1st instant, concluded to introduce a number of reforms in the administration of its Cuban possessions. It is ordered that the President of the Council is to have the control of all colonial officers, excepting such as are at this time especially entrusted to the Ministers of Finance, War, and Marine.

Moreover, a Colonial Council is created, with various powers, among which is that of proposing, through the President of the Council of Ministers, who is to be placed over it, whatever measures it may deem expedient for the colonies. The colonial section of the Royal Council is suppressed, and that of the marine department is annexed to that of foreign affairs.

The Captain-General of each colony, respectively, is to conduct its peculiar affairs, subject to the control of the President of the Council of Ministers, aided by special councils. M. LOUIS LOPEZ BALLESTROS, once Minister of Finance and Senator of the Kingdom, has been made President of the Colonial Council, and Lieutenant-General de ESPALATA, Senator, and formerly Captain-General of Cuba, and Count de MIRASOL, Senator, are among the subordinate Councillors named.

The object of the reforms is represented to be an increased rapidity of the action of Government, as well as to render it as certain and advantageous to the colonies as possible. For the purpose of greater security, the Spanish Government has determined to transmit its despatches through its own agents.—*Philadelphia American.*

FROM MEXICO.

A private letter from the city of Mexico, dated the 29th ultimo, states that up to that time President ARISTA had been unable to form a Cabinet, on account of the difficulty in obtaining a suitable person to take charge of the Treasury Department. It is also stated that there existed much dissatisfaction with the administration of the Government, and that many of the people apprehended a general revolution. Business was very dull.

The mines of Pedregal, which were recently purchased by an American company, it is supposed will turn out to be very profitable. A new quicksilver mine has been discovered, the ore of which, it is said, has been ascertained to be of a superior quality.